TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Critical Relations Between Turkey and Egypt.

Parliamentary Victory of the Spanish Cabinet.

Desperate Affray with Regulators in Hentucky.

Three Men Killed and One Mortally Wounded.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Threatening Relations of the Sultan to the

Viceroy.
PARIS, Nov. 28, 1869. The Patrie to-day makes the following state-

The ultimatum recently sent to the Khedive by the Sultan admits of no discussion. If the Viceroy of Egypt does not comply with its demands he will be deposed, and his brother Mustapha Fazil recognized in his place. There are hopes, however, that the affair will be settled by the advice of the European Powers.

> ROME. French Reports of the Council.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1869.

Despatches from Rome state that the members of

the Ecumenical Council will meet at the Vatican on the 8th of December, and, at the conclusion of the preliminary ceremonies, the Pope will announce the opening of the Council.

SPAIN.

The Parliamentary Vote of Censure-The Army in Cuba. MADRID, Nov. 28, 1869.

In the Cortes yesterday the republicans moved a vote of censure against the government for arbitracy use of power. The motion was rejected by a vote of 146 to 35.

It is stated that over 30,000 volunteers in all have been sent to Cuba.

VIRGINIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. RICHMOND, Nov. 28, 1869.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Onio Railroad met last night, raufied a contract with C. their associates of New York, for the completion of The gentlemen named and their as ciates in the contract were elected directors for the ensuing year, with Joseph R. Anderson and General Wickham. The contracting parties are to inish the road or get nothing for their labor. It is stated that Mr. Huntington will be president, to reside in New York, and General Wickham, the present president, will be vice president, to reside on the line of the road.

PENNSYLVANIA.

General Synod of the Reformed Church.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Church yesterday the Committee on the Revision of the Com stitution reported that their work was completed the use of the Synod.

The Standing Committee on Overtures reported a number of items. The third item was the complaint of Rev. Dr. Bomberger against the action of the Eastern Synod in reference to the ministry. The complaint was laid on the table until the Committee complaint was laid on the table until the Committee
on District Synods reports. The other items were
respectively referred to the special committees.

The Board of Orphans' Homes submitted their report, which was referred to the standing committee
on Orphans' Homes.

In the alternoon session the standing committee
on the minutes of the last General Synod reported
that many of the committees appointed at the last
General Synod for the consideration of various subjects were not yet prepared to report.

A committee was appointed to open correspondence with the Reformed Churches of Germany and
Switzerland.

The delegates appointed to the various of the services.

Switzerland.

The delegates appointed to the various other Evangelical bodies reported they had attended to their respective duties and were cordially received.

A special committee was appointed to report on the subject of a union of the Reformed Church Duten and the Reformed Church German. on the minutes of the last listrict synods reported.

Adjourned tol Monday.

Great Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28, 1869. The store of Messrs: Little & Baird, wholesale groeers in this city, was burned this morning. The loss is about \$100,000 on stock, which was insured in

Pittsburg offices.
On Saurday the Despatch newspaper of this city discharged all their Union printers and put on a new force of anti-Union men.

NEW YORK.

Homicide in Albany-Fatal Railroad Accident ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1869. Alexander McConnell, who was kicked in the abdomen a few days since by Lorenzo Murphy, died last night. Murphy is under arrest.

Christopher Wells was run over at the Central Railroad crossing at Lumber street by a train of cars, and died in a short time. Railroad crossing at Lumber street by a train of ears, and died in a short time.

Michael Kelly was brought here from Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of descriing his wife. At the police court he agreed to provide for his wife and they went off together. When he got outside he ran away. Shortly after a woman with a six months babe in ner arms appeared, claiming to be his wife.

MAINE.

Completion of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad-Navigation Closed at Bangor.

BANGOR, Nov. 28, 1869. The last rail of the Bangor and the Piscataquis Railroad was laid at Foxcroft Friday afternoon. The road will be open to regular traffic about December 15. A movement will be made the coming winter to extend the road beyond the present ter-

minus.

Navigation is about suspended here. The steamer City of hichmond went below this atternoon, deeming it unsafe to remain. The steamer Katahdin goes down to-morrow, which will clear the port of vessels.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS BOURSE .- PARIS, Nov. 28 .- The Bourse duil. Rentes, 71f. 50c. Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, Nov. 28.— United States bonds firm; five-twenties of 1802 are quoted to-day at 89%.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, NOV. 28, 1869. The following is the statement of the Havana mar-

The following is the statement of the Havana market for the week ending yesterday:—

Sugar.—There was an absence of business for want of stock. The market closed quiet, but steady, and quotations were nominal. Stock in warchouse at Havana and Matanzas, 2,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 10,000 boxes and 1,000 boxes to foreign ports and 5,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds. to the United States. Contracts were made at Matanzas for No. 12 Dutch standard at 84 a 33 reals per arrobe, and for monasses augar at 6% a 1% reals. Contracts were also made on the North Coast for fair to good refining muscovado at 8 a 84; reals; also at Matanzas at 4% reals for clayed molasses and 6% reals for muscovado molasses. Lard firmer, at 21% c. a 21% o. for tierce and 25 a. a 12% c. Bacon steady at 300. a 210. Honey firm at 4% a 5 reals. Petroleum easier at 4 a 4% reals. Hauns—The market is supplied; quoted at 24 a. 210. Lumber in demand; yellow pine, \$25 a. 329 per 1,000. Hogshead shooks duil at \$23 & \$212%. Empty hogsheads in demand 2,\$275 a. \$3. Freights duil and nominal.

KENTUCKY.

Desperate Fight with Regulators in Pulask County-One Hundred and Fifty Shots Fired-Three Men Killed-Robbery in Lou

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28, 1869. A desperate character named Cooper, who had been whipped by a party of regulators in Pulaski county, caused the arrest of some of his neighbors, whom he accused of administering the chastis and his friends entered Somerset, the county seat, armed to the teeth. Here the accused parties, numbering twenty, and Cooper, with his confederates, equally strong, entered into a quarrel, which culminated in a regular pitched battle. One hundred and fifty shots were fired, resulting in the killing of three men, named Todd, Doulton and William Pleasants and mortally wounding one, James Pleas ants. The fight was abated by mutual co both parties being out of ammunition. Shortly after each party having recruited their forces, they were about to resume the contest, when they were warned

off by armed citizens.
Solomon R. Biczenthal's jewelry store on Market street, near First, was robbed this morning of gold and silver watches, diamond rings and pins to the to who committed the robbery.

MURDER IN NEWARK, N. J.

Shocking Termination to a Dance-Frightful Work With the Knife-One Tenton Stabe Another to the Heart-Escape of the Alleged Marderer-Coroner's Inques

early yesterday morning of one of the most cold ral years past. Excepting the Tormay tragedy which occurred about two years ago, Newark has been remarkably free from occurrences of this of vesterday is of the most intense description Particularly is the excitement great inasmuch as not only has the supposed murderer made good his escape, but, owing to the fact that all parties witnesses to the tragedy are of Teutonic birth and little versed in English, the vital features of the affair are yet shrouded in mystery. The narrative from the night the boarders in the house of Jacob Hasse, No 31 Bowery street, located in the rear of the Twelfth ward schoolhouse, resolved to have

A DANCE in the saloon on the ground floor, also kept by Hasse. The terpsichorean pleasures were, it appears, kept up with spirit for quite some time, and therefore "all went merry as a marriage bell." entire party were natives of Germany. The "ligh fantastic" movements concluded, and the fair frauleins and fraus baving retired, the men aban doned themselves to a wholesale consumption of lager beer. Along until midnight the utmost good feeling seemed to prevail. About that hour Thomas absent during the festivities, entered the saloon and one for the "boss" and the other for an acquaintance present. Being considerably under the influence of liquor, the proprietor, Hasse, declined attending to him. Roth became quarrelsome at his disappoint nim. Roth became quarrelsome at his disappointment, and before long got into a row with one Leonnardt Schumm, a fellow boarder, which resulted in a personal rencontre between the two. To separate them Cornelius, otherwise known as Conrad, Stahl, rushed forward and all three tumbled on the door. At this point Joseph Simon interfered, and was successful in putting a stop to the disturbance. For a few minutes quiet reigned, when suddenly one Michael Winker took exception to some remarks made by Stahl, whereupon ensued a second rencontre, in which these two latter persons appeared as principles. This scuthe terminated in Stahl being

Stahl being

STABBED TO THE HEART.

Winker and Stahl, it appears, both fell down, and on regaming their feet were separated. Stabli went to lean against the end of the bar, when Leonhardt Schumm was observed to clinch with him. The latter faced Schumm, who had his back to the entire Schumm was observed to clinch with him. The latter faced Schumm, who had his back to the entire company. No one saw any blow struck or any weapon used, but speedily Stahl staggered over towards the door, the blood gushing out in a regular stream from the region of the heart. The proprietor at once closed the store, and while several of the party heid Stahl from falling Schumm disappeared, leaving behind his hat and coat. Poor Stahl leved ten or fifteen minutes, and then expired, without having intered a word from the moment he was struck. Schumm was a room-mate in the same house with the man Winker. He is described as a stout built rellow, of about thirty-two years, five a feet nine inches high, dark, curly hair, dark eyes and whiskers lately shaved off. He was bowlegged and round shouldered, and invariably wore his pants in his boots. His knowledge of English is poor. The murdered man, Cornelius Stahl, was about twenty-four years of age, single, a native of Engelschward, Grand Duchy of Eaden, and had only been in this country nive or six months. He had no friends on this side of the Atlantic. His supposed murderer is likewise a single man. The wound which caused death extended deep lato the right ventricle of the heart, and was nearly four inches in length, evidently inflicted by a sudden lunge with a large knife. The weapon entered below the nipple of the right breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and was hirust upwards, stanting across.

preast, between the first and sixtarins, and was frust upwards, slanting across.

Immediately after the terrible blow cries of "Watch, watch," were heard by Christopher Wald-nan, private watchman in Schalk's brewery, within a stone's throw of the bloody scene, who at once winstied for natroinan Att. of the bolice force. a stone's throw of the bloody scene, who at once whisted for patrolinan Aut, of the police force. Both went to Hasse's saloon, found the door locked and the proprietor standing in front. In reply to their inquiries as to what was the matter he said it was only a little fight, "a man had got punched in the nose," Officer Aut peeped through the window, however, and saw a terrible scene. The dying man lay gasping, while the furniture of the place was in the greatest disorder. Soon detective Fischer and officer Benjamin Got, who happened to be in the vicinity working up some burglaries, appeared just as the dying man had breathed his last. Winker and Roth were taken into custody and lodged in the City Prison at once, the former manifesting a strong spirit of resistance, so that he had to be clubbed and handcuffed. Later in the morning Jacob Hsase, Joseph Simon and Christian Hummel, of No. 64 Livingston street, were arrested, and are held as witnesses. Winker denies that he was present at all during the fatal fracas. Greumstances at present go to show that the commission was present at all during the fatal fracas. Circumstances at present go to show that the commission of the crime rests between him and Schumm. The police used every exertion all day yesterday to capture the latter, but up to a late hour last might had not been successful. He is well known, however, and cannot long escape discovery.

A post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Dodd, the county physician, while Coroner Chase empannelied a jury of nine men, with Mr. John Dunham, of No. 117 Mechanic street, as foreman. At four o'clock the body was viewed, when the inquisition was adjourned till this morning at nine o'clock, at the Court House.

COLLISION ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.

Early yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a Washington through passenger train, bound north, collided with a freight train on the New Jersey Railroad at Princeton. The freight train was standing still at the time. Its engine was badly damaged while that of the passenger train escaped with but slight damage. Two of the baggage cars, however, suffered severely, sustaining a loss of perhaps \$2,000. The damaged cars were dropped and the train proceeded all right. A brakemangwas slightly tajured, one of his teet being bruised.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FELL OVERBOARD .- John P. Daniels, a seaman fell overboard at pier 13 North river last night, and was rescued by officer Dutcher, of the Twenty seventh precinct.

SUDDEN DEATH .- About half-past six o'clock las night Ann Gamble, aged forty-two, died suddenly at 63 Watts street. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

SNEAK THIEF. -On Saturday afternoon a German woman effected an entrance to the room of Mrs. Bail, on the second floor of No. 39 Macdougai street, by means of false keys, and stole one diamond and cornelian ring and one gold watch chain, all valued at \$150. No arrests.

BOSTUN SHOR AND LEATHER MARKET.—The boot and shoe market is entirely without feature of interest. The seasonable trade is drawing near to its close; remote dealers are more anxious to reduce than to increase their stocks, and are buying only goods enough to keep up their assortment. Jobbers are still in receipt of small orders; they are generally well sold up, and are now preparing to settle up their accounts and take account of stock. Collections from the West come in slowly, and goods in that section are passing into consumption very moderately. At the South goods are selling quite freely and at a fair profit. The New England trade is absorbing about the usual quantity of fine goods, and prices are well sustained. Quietness reigns in manufacturing circles. There are no unfinished orders of consequence on hand in any of the shoemaking towns. Machinery is being put in order for the next season's work; but beyond this no preparation has yet been made for getting up stocks of spring goods. The leather market is exceedingly dull in all departments of the trade. Consumers are not yet in want of stock, and, of course, not inclined to anticipate. Prices are nominally unchanged; but bonn Ade buyers could obtain good lots of leather at very low cash prices.—Boston Communicat Butletins, Nov. 27.

WASHINGTON

The Approaching Session of Congress---Important Measures for Consideration.

Meeting of the Ways and Means Committee.

Revision of the Tariff---Articles to be Added to the Free List.

Excitement at the Treasury Department.

Searching Employes for Missing Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1869. The Approaching Session of Congress-Important Measures to be Considered-Numberiess Fat Jobs in Prospect.
At the expiration of another week Congress will

be on the eve of a new session. In anticipation of

this event both halls of Congress have been reflited carpeted, and the furniture newly repaired and varnished. The host of clerical attachés are raily ing from all parts of the country, returning from their summer vacations; clerks of committees are arranging their papers, and the usual raft of urchins employed in expending the governmen wrappers on the windy effusions for gullible con stituents are resorting to the folding rooms, and all that is now wanting are the wise legislators of the nation in order to set the great machine in motion During the past few days a number of Senators and ers have arrived in this city. Senators have already reported, principally from the Western States, and sixteen members of House of Representatives. Speaker Blaine reached here last night with his family, and is occupying his old residence. The opinion indicates that there will be little legislation of ar important character until after the Christmas holi days. From the meeting of Congress until that time the business of the session will be consumed in the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for refer ence to committees. The Cuban question will come up for immediate action, and although a remarkable unanimity of sympathy exists on the subject, it is not likely that the country will be spared a few able speeches and a raft of meaningless harangues. The American eagle is expected to soar aloft to the highest pinnacle of national glorification. Judging from the views of those who are gifted with the ability to conceive an idea. Congress will take strong grounds in favor of Cuba, whether directly or by in creasing the powers! of the Executive cannot b said. Congress, having reassembled in January, the financial question will consume weeks of dis-cussion and tinkering, in which funding and specie payments will be the leading features. The variou appropriation bills for the different branches of the government will, as usual, constitute a protracted and perplexing fund of controvery, verbal ren-contres and indicrons scenes. The China mis-sion, which it is understood the President in his message will suggest be raised to the first class, wi give an opportunity to Sumper to ventilate his new ideas on the yellow man. The St. Domingo annexe tion will be disposed of amid a torrent of eagle ecreams and salvos of bombast. The project of the Darien ship canal will doubtless be put in a tangible shape. The other measures set down for legislation are the bills for taken the census, the Paraguayan controversy, revenue, and reconstruction in the cases of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas for read mission. As usual, the army is likely to get another to get into Congress, and have proved as much of an embarrassment to Congress as they were to the army. These disinterested patriots seem to take particular delight in attacking the army, as if that gallant and creditable arm of the govern ment were responsible for their own imbecility and deplorable worthlessness. Nor is it for a moment expected that the coming Congress will be more economical in their own emoluments than its predecessor. Railroad jobs, Indian (jobs, land obs. District jail jobs and jobs ad infinitum toom up in the Distance. The session, gether, promises to be exciting, and will far into summer. In the Senate some ganization will be necessary in the Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs, in consequence of the death of Mr. Fessenden and the resignation of Mr. Grimes. It is generally admitted that Mr. Morrell, Mr. Fessenden's successor, as a matter of courtesy will succeed to the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. There are severa aspirants for the place of Mr. Grimes; Mr. Coagin, is the oldest Senator, will probably succeed Meeting of the Ways and Means Committee-

on the Free List. Nearly all the members of the Ways and Means Committee have arrived, and this evening were entertained at dinner by Samuel Hooper, of Boston member of the committee. They will meet to morrow at eleven o'clock, and proceed to revise the Tariff bill. Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who, since the meeting of the committee in Boston, has been giving the Tariff bill much attention, has proposed a long list of articles to be put on the free list. This will be submitted to the committee to-morrow. As the Tariff act now stands many of the articles mos heavily taxed are such as we do not produce, and may never be able to produce, in this country, and are therefore not protective to the labor of the country or calculated to stimulate the developmen of our resources or the introduction of new branches of manufactures and mechanic arts. Every such duty acts as a tax upon labor and the capital of the people and gives those of other nations who have se articles free an advantage over us. Thus it appears, by a report from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, exhibiting the principal articles entering into the consumption of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30. 1868, that the duty on chalk is 8331/4 per cent; on pepper, 297; nutmegs, 1881; cassia, 2061; cinnamon 60; cloves, 355; clove stems, 385%; mace, 108% ground cayenne pepper, 302%; Vanilla beans, 82% manufactured cork, 30; barks from which quinting and other drugs are produced, 20; crude camphor 113; all gums used in the manufacture of the best varnishes, 80, and on crude gutta perch and India rubber, ten per cent; kryolite, an article found only in Greenland and extensively used in this country in the manufacture of the best soaps, has an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. The articles just enumerated, none of which can be produced in this country, are only

Excitement in the Treasury Department-Quantity of Fractional Currency Missing-Searching the Employes-The Missing Fund

specimens of the long list which will command the attention of the committee, and which it is proposed

to put entirely on the free list. The committee will

hold meetings daily until the assembling of Con

re was quite an excitement in the Currency and Printing Bureau of the Treasury last night. Late in the evening it was discovered that \$750 in fractional currency was missing. The giarm was ounded, a search commenced, high and low, but no trace of the sum could be found. The discovery to which the packages of currency are brought from the drying room after counting and comparing. After they reach the separating room they are again counted and compared before being separated, and it was during this examination of the sheets that the fact of \$750 being missing became known. Superintendent McCartee, finding that an ordinary search vas not successful was obliged to order that each

person in the separating room, male and female should be examined. A highly respectable tady was employed to search all the females, and the men were taken to another department, where they were compelled to undergo the same rigid overha The young girls were literally obliged to take them selves apart. Dresses, petticoats, waterfalis and every article of their attire were stripped off, but no currency discovered. Notwithstanding all the searching and hunting no trace of the missing money was found. In the meantime, while all this was going on inside, a crowd of the friends of the girls were waiting on the street, wondering what could be the matter that kept the employes locked up in the Treasury so far beyond the usual hour. It was fully eleven o'clock last nigh before the girls were released and allowed to go home. I am informed that this morning the missing currency was found in the drying room, where it had remained through a mistake in counting. The packages are put up in one thousand sheets, separated by slips of paper into ten one hundred divisions, and the counter last night instead of counting the ten divisions only counted nine, which were

sent to the separating room in that condition.

The Reported Rendezvers of a Spanish Fleet in New York Harbor.

Assurances have been received from well informed sources that there is no truth in the rumor that a Spanish fleet is to rendezvous at New York. It is also ascertained that the Navy Department does not contemplate sending iron-clads to that port. Miantonomoh only has been ordered to go to New York on her trial trip, and for the purpose of furthe repairs if necessary. Several other vessels may proseed to New York next month to take in stores irrespective of what has heretofore been said on this subject the above statement represents the present condition of affairs in that quarter as obtained from

Establishment of an International Coinage. sioners of Revenue, has recently issued a pamphiet entitled "Suggestions for the Establishment of an International Coinage on a Decimal and Metric

Basis in Germany." He says, among other things:—
The legal standard of the existing moneys of account in Germany, excepting in the city of Bremen, is silver, and the relation subsisting between the different denominations non-decimal. Gold coin in Germany is having no strict trial as money. It appears in the market simply at its varying current value as merchandise, its fluctuations being estimated in the standard silver money of account. What is desired for German measures of value appears to be that they be decimalized upon a gold and a metric basis. Fortunately this may be accomplished without appreciable disturbance in the value of the lowest (and consequently of the most important) of existing units of account, the Prinssian pfennig; and with no disturbance whatever in the weights and fineness of the union crown and half crown, the only gold coins now issued by the States (Austria excepted) which were represented in the Vienna Coinage Convention of 1857.

In view of the numerous contracts at present ex-Basis in Germany." He says, among other things:-

In view of the numerous contracts at present ex isting, based on the pound sterling, and which must be recognized for many years to come, the fact may, perhaps, be worth noting that 244 (more exactly 244.08) of the proposed metric groschen are equal in value to the existing pound sterling of Great Britain-a number just two-thirds of the number of days (366) in leap year. Consequently a payment of two metric groschen (or metric pence, as they might be termed, should Great Britain accede to the proposed metric system) a day would be equivalent to the payment of three pounds sterling or sovereigns a year. The existing standard gold coinages Germany, Spain, Russia, Egypt and the United States of America, and in part the gold coinage o several other countries, including Austria and the Netherlands, are now so nearly in accordance with the metric system of coinage herein discussed that in adopting this system no recoinage of these moneys would be found necessary. The aggregate population of the countries specified greatly trancends that of the other countries which have adopted the existing double standard and imper fectly metrical coinage of France.

The Academy of Literature, Science and Art. It is stated that a meeting of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art, for Novembe held at the hall of the Columbia law buildings, on Monday night. Rev. G. W. Sampson president of the Columbia College, will deliver a address on the occasion. Dr. Draper is president of the Academy, which has commenced operations under favorable prospects, its membership com-prising many of the most distinguished gentlemen resident in Washington and elsewhere.

Sales of Gold in New York. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sales of gold and purchase of bonds, without change, through the month of December.

The Land Office at Monroe, La. Dr. Falkner, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, is here for the purpose of having suspended for the present, and finally rescinded, an executive order for the discontinuance of the Land Office at Monroe, La. He is supported in his mission by letters from Colonei Ray, Captain Morey, Judge Ludeling, Judge Osborne, Hon, Jasper W. Blackburn, Judge Ray and Hon. T. L. Sheldon and others. It is understood the Land Office at Monroe was suspended on the ground of economy, but Dr. Faikner, and the letters which he bears represent that while the suspension of the office will save to the government \$2,000 or \$3,000 per annum, if will involve to the citizens of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, an expense of many thousand dollars, as it will require a journey to New Orleans or the employment of a New Orleans lawyer to settie every question of boundary or title, There are over a million acres of public land west of the Mississippi and contiguous to Monroe. Many large tracts entered before the late war have been forfested to the government for the non-payment of taxes and from legal limitations. The object of the petitioners ese lands shall be settled in small tracts by the actual cultivators of the soil; and bence the importance of having a land office at Monroe to quiet the titles. The parties toining in the remonstrance against the removal of the Land Office represent all shades of politics and comprise some of the most prominent and influential citizens of the State west

of the Mississippi. The report of the Secretary of War, together with the subordinate reports of the various military departments and bureaus and that of General Sherman. have been sent to the Public Printer. of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy are not yet finished. With these excep tions all the reports of the beads of the department be furnished to the press in advance, as an effort will be made by the heads of departments to prevent their premature publication, as in repeated instances

The President's Message. It is certain that the President's Message will not be furnished to the press until the day it is sent to Congress, nor will it be put in type until it shall off-

Executive Clerk to the President. Mr. C. C. Sniffen has been appointed Executive clerk to the President. This makes no increase in the force at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Sniffen having for a long time been detailed there for duty from the Treasury Department, where he held the position of fourth class clerk. Personal. George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, re

be made public.

ceived on Saturday night a telegram announcing the supposed fatal filness of his mother, and immedistely started for her in Worchester, Mass. A Sad Blow at Diplomatic Correspondence

Mr. Fish Proposes to Retrench. Washington, Nov. 27, 1869. Secretary Fish, as well as the other Cabinet minis

ters, has a fit of economy, but nobody would guess where it has first struck. It is not in cutting down the number of foreign ministers, not in curtailing the consular list, not in decapitating some of the subordinates immediately under his supervision here in Washington. Well, then, what is it? It would Governor who presides over our foreign relations has resolved to deprive the world of our diplomatte correspondence—at least in printed form—believing that by practising this act of self-abnegation he to the treasury thousands of dollars annually. It is a piece of unexpe herotsm. Who ever heard before of an official that did not yearn to see himself in print Tell me the minister who before Fish had the Roman virtue to deny himself the delicious indulgence of putting before the world at government

expense the printed evidence of his statesmanship and diplomatic renown. Such a thing is unheard of, and the more giory therein to Fish. But how will the world get on hereatter, deprived of this light his crature? What will our diplomatic dedgings and historians do when they want to read up? Can they wade so conveniently through miles of official manumaterians do when they want to read up? Can they wade so conveniently through miles of official manuscript when they desire information? Or will they be allowed to inspect the sacred manuscript at all? Your correspondent rather thinks not. Unquestionably it is a said low for such people, and a still sadder for many of our representatives abroad, whose ambition it is to live forever in diplomatic (printed) story. But looking at the matter seriously it may be doubted whether this economical effort of Mr. Fish thas?

But looking at the matter seriously it may be doubted weether this economical effort of Mr. Fish is based upon sound principles. Of a verity much of our diploimatic literature is dull reading; one is very apt to go a snoring while perusing its learned bages. But then, after all, it is a necessary part of the historical records of the country. Some of the dullest pages may in the future become of importance as containing precedents, the value or bearing of which is not now realized. And supposing this to be the case, it is easy to predict how much economy there will be in not publishing in regular book form, as heretofore, our applomatic correspondence. As for instance, every time a senator or representative wants light in regard to diplomatic matters, no matter how ancient or how modern, he moves that the Secretary of state transmit to Congress the diplomatic correspondence of such and sucn a date on such and such a subject. The result is that such and such as a subject. The result is that such and such as desired and such a subject in the property of the such and such a date on such and such a subject. on such and such a subject. The result is that such and such and such as subject. The result is that such and such correspondence is ordered printing, whereas how all ne has 10 do 18 to go to the Congressional library, look over the correspondence of the kind required and obtain the desired highermation without extra expense to the government. And it is to be observed that this same proceeding may occur over and over again on the same subject, thus multiplying the cost of publication manifold beyond that incurred by the customary annual publication in book form, under direction of the State Department, of our diplomatic correspondence. Mr. Fish's lice is that it will be sufficient to publish such pares of the correspondence as may from time to time be called for. But this is just the mistake he makes. The same correspondence may be called 100 over and over again, year after year; while, on the other land, if the custom of yearly publication of the whose correspondence is kept up there will be only one expenditure of money against ten or 100 or more should Mr. Fish persist in carrying out his own ould Mr. Fish persist in carrying out his ow necessary to explain clearly the fallacy of Mr. Fish's

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Difficulties in the Way of the New Censu The Practical Effect of the Constitutional Amendments-The Elective Franchise in the

The Sub-Committee on the Ninth Census, in conidering at the outset the question of representation and population, discovered that the amendments to the constitution greatly multiplied the culties of securing a perfect basis upon which to regulate the number of representatives in the lower house of Congress. Another feature State constitutions. In view of these facts General in compling a digest containing the provisions of lating to the right of suffrage. Having completed lating to the States to their respective Governors for revision and correction. From all except two he received replies. A resume of this very interesting document presents the following:-

SUMMARY OF CLASSES,
Of male citizens of the United States, being twentyf male citizens of the United States, being twentyone years of age, whose right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and
Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial
officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime,
and not including the States of Mississippi, Texas
and Virginia.

and not including the States of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

On Account of Race or Color.

Colored persons indirectly described by using the word "white" in the definition of voters—California, Connectical, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansaas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Negroes and mulattoes expressly excluded—Indianal Control of the Color. en expressly excluded-Oregon.

On Account of Residence.

Persons residing on lands ceded by the State to the United States—Massachusetts (oy judicial decision and not by the express terms of the constitution), Rhode Island.

In State less than three years, being a colored citizen and freeholder to the value of \$250—New York.

In State less than two years—Kentucky. In State less than one year In State less than one year—Connecticut, Dela-ware, Fiorida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massa-chusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ono, Pennsylvania (if previously a resi-dent of the State a man may regain residence as a voter in six mouths after his return), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia and Wis-

consin.

In State less than six months—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada (six months of actual, not of constructive, residence), New Hampsnire and Oregon.

In State less than four months—Minnesota.

In State less than three months—Mannesota.

in county less than six months—Fiorida and Teuessee.
In county less than five months—New Jersey.
In county less than four months—New York.
In county less than three months—Alabama.
In county less than sixty days—lowa and South

In county less than thirty days-Georgia, North

Jarohna, Ohio and West Virginia.
In parish less than ten days—Louisiana.
In county or district less than six months—Maryand and Novada.
In county or district less than thirty days—Cali-

inty, city or town less than one year-Kenin county, city or town less than sixty days-Missouri.
In town or city less than six months—Rhode Island. sland. In township or ward less than thirty days—Kansas. In township or ward less than ten days—Michi-

gan.
In town or district less than six months-Massa-In town of district less than six months—Connecticut and New Hampshire.

In town less than six months—Connecticut and New Hampshire.

In township, incorporated village or ward less than twenty days—Onio.

In district or precunct, where they reside, less than sixty days—Kentucky; less than thirty days—New York; less than ten days, Mianesota and Pennsylva-

nia.

On Account of Wanting Property Qualifications, or for Non-Payment of Taxes.

Those who have not paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they have had an opportunity of paying within the preceding year—Georgia.

se who have not paid a poll tax, as law may

Georgia.

Those who have not paid a politax, as law may require—Nevada.

Those excused from paying taxes at their own request.—New Hampshire.

Those who have not paid any State or county tax assessed within two rears next preceding, unless by law exempted from taxation—Massactusetts.

Those over twenty-two who have not within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before election—Delaware.

Those over twenty-two who have not within two years paid a State or county tax, assessed at least ten days before election—Penasyivania.

Those who do not o wa real estate in the town or city, worth \$134 over and above all encumbrances, &c.; also those who have not paid a registry tax within either of two preceding years, unless remitted on account of absence at sea—Rhode Island.

Colored persons, not owning freeholds during one year next preceding election, worth \$250 over all encumbrances, and on which taxes have been assessed and paid—New York.

On Account of Want of Literary Qualifications.

Those unable to read an article in the constitution, or any section of the statutes of the State—Connecticut.

Those mable to read the constitution in the Eng-

Those unable to read the constitution in the Eng-ish language, and write their names, unless pre-vented by physical dissoluty, or over sixty years of age when the amendment was adopted—Massachu-seits.

On Account of Character or Behavior Those who do not sustain a good moral ter—Connecticut.

Those who are not of a quiet and peaceful behavior—Vermont.

rior-Vermont.

On Account of Service in the Army or Napy,
In many of the States the constitution declares
that no person shall gain a residence by reason of
being stationed on duty as an officer, soldier or
marine in the service of the United States. In
several instances the courts have decided that persons do not lose their right of voting when thus stationed, if other wise quantined.

No officer, soldier or marine in the regular army
or navy of the United States allowed to vote-Missouri.

or navy of the United States allowed to vote—Missouri.

On Account of Poverty, Idiocy or Insanity.
Those who are insane—Alabama, Irkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Newada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Raode Isiand and Wisconsin.
Those who are idiotic—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Newada, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon.
Those non-compos ments, or of unsound mind—Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Isiand, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.
Those under guardiansh p—Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetta, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

wisconstin.

Those who are under guardianship as a lunatic, or as a person non compos meritis—Maryland.

Those who are paupers—Irelaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

Persons supported in an aimshouse or asylum—South Carolina.

On Account of not Taking Optiain Oaths.* On Account of not Taking Certain Oaths,*

(*The election laws of all the States prescribe
forms of oaths to be taken where the right of a perlon to vote is challenged. In the States above men-

tioned an oath is required as an indispensable preary at first voting.)

Those not taking oaths of loyalty and allegiance prescribed in the constitution—Florida and Missouri.

Other Classes Disqualified from Young.
Those who have not been citizens ten days before lection—New York.
Those disqualified as electors in States from thence they came—Arkansas. Showing the progress of American ideas in con-

stitutional law, it is a singular fact that the average

age of the present American constitutions, national

OBITUARY.

included, is not more than sixteen years.

Isaac C. Pray. We regret to announce the death of this well known journalist and poet, which occurred at his residence in Irving place at an early hour yesterday morning. He was in apparent health on Saturday and was engaged reading a magazine until a late he in the night. Before retiring he complained of great difficulty in breathing, but gave the matter very lit-tie thought. Some time before daylight his respira-tion became so difficult that his wife left the room for the purpose of obtaining assistance. On returning he was found lying on the bed with his head thrown backwards in the agonies of death. A brief

ing he was found lying on the bed with his head thrown backwards in the agonies of death. A brief while later he expired.

Mr. Pray was born in the city of Boston in the year 1823, his father being the head of the firm of Pray & Waterston, one of the largest mercantile nouses in the city. He received a fine education at Harvard College, whence he graduated with honors. Selecting literature for a profession he soon became well known as a magazine writer and as a poet of the school of Isaac Mctielian and N.P. Willis. After a brief experience in the United States Mr. Pray resided for several years in England, where he was employed in editing a finagazine. While there he also acted upon the stage, but with indifferent success. On returning home he was employed on the Heralto in an editorial capacity, and after his connection with this paper was severed was associated with the various other city journais at different periodicals in both poetry and prose. Mr. Pray was always greatly interested in dramatic matters. He educated for the stage and brought out Miss Lacoste, acting with her during the orief career of that lady, whose sudden death from disease of the heart will be remembered. He was also connected with Mr. Gran during Ristori's engagement in the United States. Of late years Mr. Pray took a lively interest in Spiritualism, to the belief of which he was much inclined. He was a gentleman of ability and culture, a pleasant, agreeable companion, and a warm-hearted, trusty friend, whose death will be widely and sincerely deplored.

James S. Browne.

After passing eleven years in retirement this reteran comedian died vesterday, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a native of England, and at an early age appeared on the stage of a provincial town in a pantomime. Marked success stended his career as an actor. He became famous for the representation of Robert Macaire, obtaining by it the name of "Robert Macaire obtaining by it the name of "nobert magainst Browne." This character he played hundreds of times, and always to large and enthusiastic audiences. As Sergeant Austerlitz, in "The Maid of Orleans," Bob Acres, Gregory Grizzie, Geoffrey Dale, Charles Surface and others he was particularly of Orleans." Bob Acres, Gregory Grizzie, Geoffrey Dale, Charles Surface and others he was particularly good, and made reputation by his acting of them. His Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin" was quite a hit. Mr. Browne made two professional tours to this country, visiting every city, and always receiving a generous welsome. In 1858 he appeared for the last time on the stage at the Olympic theatre, playing Sir Harcourt Courter, with Laura Keene, E. A. Sothern and others of note in the cast. At the close of his engagement he retired permanently from the stage, and, thanks to the zeal of true friends, the last years of his life were rendered comfortable and happy. Like other men Mr. Browne had his faults and fobles, but they will readily be forgotten when his many sterling qualities are recalled to mind. Many of the old citizens of New York will remember Mr. Browne and the recreation he afforded them in his profession as well as the large number of friends he leaves behind, outside of his profession as well as in it, will read this announcement of his death with deep regret.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Father Hyacinthe is forty-two. Verdi is to edit an Italian musical journal.

John Smith is among the members of Congress from Ohio.

General Wade Hampton is President of the South Carolina Survivors' Association. Commissioner Delano, it is stated, favors the reenactment of the Income Tax law, which expires by

Mr. Bass, whose pale ale has carried him to for-tune and Parliament, has divided the giory of the great British deverage by taking a partner. He was married a lew days since at Burton-on-Trent.

Garibaldi, who has been elected to the Italian Parliament, it is stated, will proceed to Florence in the beginning of December to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Judge Black is in Washington. He is still obliged

to carry his arm in a sling, and has not settled with the railroad company. They will not pay a doc-tor's bull of \$5,000, but are ready to pay the money to him, and let him do with it what he pleases. The cage with a miner going down the Hale and forcross mine at Virginia City, Nevada, got loose

and dropped 230 feet at a jump, making a moral and physical jelly of its passenger. In the will of the late Wade Bolton, of Memphis, be following appears: -- "I give and bequeath to the e following appears:—"I give and bequeath to the dow and children of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, known as Stonewail Jackson, who fell at the battle of Chancelloraville, Virgina, \$10,000, as history tells me his widow's furniture was sold after his death for debt."

Them has who carries the man from knoxylla. Tenn, to Rulledge got on a regular spree on Friday and had up for repairs in one of the numerous gin mills with which knoxylle is biessed. He was found in this condition by John Gibbs, who brought the mail back to the Post Office, while an obliging policeman took the carrier to the calaboose.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA TRACECY.

An Unknown Man Murdered-Arrest of the Supposed Perpetrators.

An Unknown Man Murdered-Arrest of the Supposed Perpetrators.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, Nov. 27.]
On Monday morning last the dead body of a man was found at Mill Run, Fayette county, Pa., on the Connelisville Raifroad. The body bore evidences of naving been foully dealt with. There were two wounds in the face, near the right eye, one of which, a builet wound, was sufficient to cause death, the ball having penetrated the brain. Following is a description of the body:—Six feet in length, weighing about 180 pounds, dark hair, hazel eyes, dark sandy whiskors and light complexion. In one of the pockets was found a coal three, as follows:—"Fifteen busnels coal for W. Campbell, October 22, 1859." This tacket may afford a clue by a reference to tae books at Mr. Armstrong's coal office.

Last evening our recorter met Sheriff Walker, of Fayette county, and he stated that two men had been arrested and lodged in juil at Uniontown on suspicion of being the murderers. Their names are Dennis Sullivan and — Given. The murder was committed on Sautorday night last, and on that day these two men were observed in Springdeld. They left there that evening and their provious suspicious movements led to their arrest after the murder was discovered. After their arrest spots of blood were discovered on the coat which one of them wore, and this, taken in connection with the confused stories they tell of their whereabouts on Saturday night, leads many to believe they were the perpetrators of the foul deed. The murdered man had not been identified at last accounts. D. W. Duil, Mill Run, Payette county, Pa., can give further information to those who may desire it.

A.—Beware of Bottles with Blinds,—The fifthy hair coloring preparations that are conceased from the light and the public eyn by paper blinds passed over the bodies, are justify regarded with suspicion. PHALONS VI-TALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HARI, like truth itself, cours the light, which shines through the transparent liquid. courts the light, which shines through the transparent liquid as through running water, the cleaner it most resembles in cleanness. A few spolleations of this inestimable agent stores gray hair to the natural shade, without rendering it harsh or discoloring the skin.

A.—Iron Fronts for Buildings.

Iron Works, Twenty-eighth arrest, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York Buildings.

Manofacturers of all kinds from the Conditions.

Manofacturers of all kinds from our new Style of Form The public are requirement to assume our new Style of Form Theorem and Style of Form and Fifty Style out of America, block on First avenue, between Fifty-thial and Fifty-fourth arrests.

A.-Wenther Strips Exclude Cold, Winds, Dust, Ac. ROEBUCK BROS., 58 Falton street, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, poliable, instanta-naous. Factory 16 Bona street. Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye. -Sold applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Everybody Should See the Hanlons Pefore

In View of the Deception Practiced by Deals in worthless Oriode and other spurious imitation watches ers in worthless Oriode and other spurious imits ion watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invaria-bly demand a certificate of gonulusas. Sooner or Later a Neglected Cold will De-

Somer or latter a Neglected Sold will are soin a constant cough, shortcess of breath, falling strength and wasting of lean—the avant couriers of consumpted. It some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, as some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, as the pulmonary organ, as well as in bronchist decitions, JAYNE'S EXFECTORANT is both a pallist and a caractive, as the testimony of thousands and its conditions as the session of the standard and its condition attest, while in coughs and cold-wide representation attest, while in coughs and cold-wide representation attest, while in coughs and cold-wide promptly removes them, when taken according to directlying primptly removes them.